

## Clashes erupt in Lebanon mountains

BEIRUT (R) — Fighting broke out Saturday in a Christian and Muslim village in the mountains above Beirut, threatening an eight-week-old truce arranged by the Israeli troops that control the area. Lebanese police sources, who reported the fighting, had no details of any casualties. They said the villages involved were Souf Al Ghara, a stronghold of the "Lebanese Forces" Christian militia, and Aita, held by Druze Muslim militiamen. The mountains above Beirut were the scene of increasingly frequent and fierce clashes between Christians and Druze from soon after Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June until the ceasefire on Feb. 7.

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## Arab truck hits landmine in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A truck carrying Arabs in southwest Israel struck a mine Saturday 32 kilometers east of the Egyptian border, an Israeli military spokesman said. There were no injuries in the incident. Security forces found a second mine in the area.

## Pakistani minister arrives in S. Arabia

BAHRIAN (R) — Pakistani Interior Minister Mahmood A. Haroon arrived in Saudi Arabia Saturday for a 10-day official visit which he said was aimed at strengthening security cooperation between the two countries. The Saudi Press Agency said Mr. Haroon was welcomed at Riyadh by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz and senior ministry officials. Saudi press reports said Mr. Haroon would follow up talks on security cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan which began when Prince Nayef visited Pakistan in January.

## New chief for Allied Forces in S. Europe

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. Adm. William Small has been appointed commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in Southern Europe effective next month. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) supreme commander in Europe said Saturday. Gen. Bernard Rogers said in a statement that Adm. Small would succeed Adm. William Crowe, who becomes commander-in-chief of the Pacific in June.

## Dublin frees rebel suspects

DUBLIN (R) — Eleven men arrested in a Dublin bar on Thursday as suspected members of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army have been freed after questioning, a police spokesman said Saturday. Police had said earlier they believed several members of the guerrilla group's leadership were among those held. The group is a Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army and both are fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

## Spain releases Tehran-bound arms

MADRID (R) — A consignment of Argentine arms held by Spanish customs for more than three months left for Tehran last Wednesday, customs officials said Saturday. The cargo — 5,000 pistols and 60 anti-aircraft guns — was held by customs after its arrival here on Dec. 20 aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 747. Officials said the original flight documents listed the cargo as "machinery and spares."

## Defector betrayed, expelled Soviets

LONDON (R) — Two Soviet diplomats and a journalist ordered out of Britain this week, apparently for spying, were betrayed by a high-ranking Soviet defector, press reports said Saturday. Britain's Press Association news agency quoted official sources as saying Vladimir Kuzichkin, a former Soviet vice-consul and intelligence officer in Iran who defected to Britain last October, had provided British intelligence with a list of names.

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# Hussein, Arafat hold intensive, 'positive' talks

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat held several hours of talks on Saturday, and it was decided that the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian committee, jointly chaired by Mr. Arafat and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, would meet this morning to continue the discussions aimed at reaching agreement on joint political moves by Jordan and the PLO.

Neither side disclosed results of Saturday's meetings, but PLO officials said the discussions centred on current Jordan-PLO relations and moves aimed at a joint strategy to confront the current situation in the Middle East.

Jordan and the PLO have been holding intensive talks on a proposed confederation between Jordan and a freed West Bank and Gaza, but no decision has yet been taken to form a joint team to negotiate with the Americans on the basis of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan announced last September.

King Hussein's talks with Mr. Arafat on Saturday included two closed sessions, and the King hosted a luncheon for the Palestinian team which included several PLO Executive Committee members as well as the deputy commander of the PLO forces, Mr. Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

After Saturday afternoon meeting with the King, the PLO chairman described the talks as "positive," but apparently postponed a statement on the outcome scheduled for late Saturday night after his second meeting with the King.

Abu Jihad later told the Jordan Times that the talks were "indeed being held in a positive atmosphere" and denied reports that PLO-Jordan ties were strained.

Abu Jihad reiterated the PLO's position that the talks are based on resolutions adopted by the Arab Fes summit held in Morocco last September, and said that no decisions have been reached on "specific issues" such as the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint negotiating team. "Decisions on specific issues will be referred to a future Arab summit to be held in Morocco," he said.

Another aide to Mr. Arafat told the Jordan Times that this summit is expected to be held in Fez in the period between the 14th and 17th of this month.

The Jordanian position reflected in official statements and declaration states that Jordan is not ready to enter any peace negotiations without an active Palestinian participation. In a tel-

## Saudi Arabia welcomes ban on F-16 sales to Israel...

BAHRIAN (R) — Saudi Arabia Saturday welcomed President Reagan's declaration that the U.S. will not ship 75 combat planes to Israel while its troops occupied part of Lebanon.

Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said the move was an effective and positive step to force Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

President Reagan said in Los

## ...as U.S. Jewish leaders urge Reagan to reconsider decision

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Jewish leaders called on President Reagan Friday to reconsider his decision to hing delivery of 75 F-16 combat planes to Israel on its withdrawal from Lebanon.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress said: "It is particularly puzzling that this administration should invoke alleged congressional restraints against a reliable and democratic ally, Israel,



His Majesty King Hussein receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat prior to their talks on Saturday (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan).

## Lebanon talks focus on 'joint team'

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese and Israeli negotiators are discussing joint inspection tours of South Lebanon as a way to break the deadlock in talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

But statements by officials in Lebanon and Israel show that the

two sides have differing interpretations of the proposal and still disagree on the future role in South Lebanon of renegade Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad and his Israeli-sponsored militia.

Disputes over what "security" measures should be taken in South

Lebanon have been blocking agreement on an Israeli withdrawal for several weeks.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon last June with the declared aim of striking at Palestine Liberation

(Continued on page 3)

## Keep digging, gentlemen

Those readers who have started a search for more information on ancient links between the peoples of Jordan and the Americas, after reading yesterday's Jordan Times story on the subject, should perhaps forget it. It was an April Fool's joke.

However, the Jordan Times will not itself give up the search for the missing links between us in Jordan and the peoples of the Americas, given their importance. And we promise to announce to you any new discoveries as soon as they are made. Have a good day, everyone.

## Cairo hopes peace talks will progress in 1983

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, frustrated by lack of movement towards overall Middle East peace, still hopes Israel can be persuaded to modify its hardline stance in time for solid progress this year, an Egyptian leader said Saturday.

The hope rests on Jordan and the Palestinian leadership joining the peace process in time to stimulate the United States to renewed action, said Dr. Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

In an interview with Reuters he reiterated Egypt's fear that peace moves might become stalled by the onset of campaigning this year for the U.S. presidential election in 1984.

He said an essential prerequisite for real peace negotiation was progress on withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and participation in talks

(Continued on page 3)

## Oil slick talks to open Monday

BAHRIAN (R) — Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Mirza Taheri will attend crisis talks next week on a Gulf oil slick which has begun polluting the beaches of Qatar, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said Saturday.

The ambassador, Ali Shams Ardekani, told Reuters by telephone that Mr. Taheri, head of Iran's environmental protection agency, would take part in a high-level meeting in Kuwait on fighting the slick, caused by oil gushing from damaged Iranian wells.

Repair crews are waiting to cap the wells in the dangerous Gulf war combat zone and environmental experts are scheduled to hold preparatory talks on Monday in Bahrain.

As the first oil to hit the Arabian Peninsula side of the Gulf began washing ashore in Qatar, local press reports said a U.S. space shuttle being launched on Monday would be used to flash pictures of the pollution to the region's governments.

A senior Qatari environmental official, Hajar Ahmad Hajar, told Reuters in Doha that small, thin patches from the slick came ashore on the state's north-east coast and larger patches were only 10 miles from land.

An estimated 250,000 barrels of thick, black oil pouring from two damaged wells in Iran's Nowruz oilfield at the head of the Gulf has created a slick covering about 7,500 square miles dotted over

(Continued on page 3)

## Argentina marks Falklands war

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina Saturday marked quietly its invasion of the Falkland Islands one year ago, with few outward reminders of the subsequent disastrous war with Britain.

But several political leaders and newspapers criticised the decision of the military government to seize the Falklands by force on April 2 last year, stressing that Argentine sovereignty over the islands should be achieved by peaceful negotiations.

They also protested that the Argentine people had still not been told the full truth about why

Police were taken ashore by lifeboat after the ferry limped into Mounts Bay, off Penzance.

The unnamed dead man.

(Continued on page 3)

## Hanoi blames China, U.S. and Thailand for latest flare-up

BANGKOK (R) — Hanoi Radio Saturday blamed China, the United States and Thailand for renewed fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In its first comment on the fighting, the radio also said the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh had every legal right to hit back against insurgents seeking a return of the "genocidal Pol Pot clique," Hanoi's term for the Khmer Rouge Communists ousted in the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978.

A commentary monitored in Bangkok said the root cause of the conflict was the collusion of Peking, Washington and Bangkok with the Khmer Rouge to oppose

Pot remnants and other reactionaries this situation would never have happened."

Thailand also came in for blame in an unusual dispatch from the Vietnam News Agency (VNA) which published what it said were details of a taped statement made by France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to reporters in Bangkok a week ago.

The agency quoted Mr. Cheysson as saying that the reality of the Kampuchean situation was Thailand's willingness to allow the guerrillas sanctuary in its territory and to allow Chinese arms to reach them through Thailand.

VNA also reported that the situation on Vietnam's border with

China had been tense over the last two weeks with sporadic "armed provocations" taking place from March 22 until last Thursday, the day Vietnamese-led troops hit Phnom Penh, a major Khmer Rouge base on Kampuchea's frontier with Thailand.

Squads of Chinese troops had crossed into Vietnam, wantonly firing on villagers, but had been "punished and chased back," the news agency said.

Indiscriminate shelling and small arms exchanges were also reported in five border provinces and a civilian was killed, it added.

ASEAN urges Hanoi to stop killing civilians, page 8

## King receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with developments in the region, the situation in the Iraq-Iran war and Jordan-Iraqi relations. The message was delivered to King Hussein at Al Nudra Palace by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz who arrived in Amman Saturday and later left for home. Mr. Aziz was met and seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja Sultan.

## Omani leader leaves after four-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman left Amman Saturday at the end of his four-day visit to Jordan. His Majesty King Hussein was at the airport to bid him farewell as were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Oman's ambassador to Jordan, Abdullah Al Baloushi, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

During the visit, Sultan Qaboos held talks with King Hussein on Middle East developments and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Oman.

Together with King Hussein, Sultan Qaboos inaugurated the Queen Alia Heart Institute and the Royal Rehabilitation Centre at King Hussein Medical Centre.

He also toured a number of military positions and archaeological sites in the country.

## W. Bank protests continue

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem Saturday threw stones at Israeli vehicles and burned tyres after two days of relative quiet in the occupied Arab territories.

Security sources said school pupils gathered near the entrance to Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif, site of the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques but were dispersed by Israeli police and border patrol troopers.

In Hebron, south of Jerusalem, demonstrators burned tyres and

put stone barriers across roads. Rocks smashed the windows of a bus belonging to the Israeli-backed Arab Village League in the Hebron area, the sources said, but there were no injuries.

Other demonstrations were reported in the village of Dura near Hebron, as well as in Nablus, the West Bank's largest city.

Israeli troops enforced curfews in the Nablus marketplace and in the Balata and 'Ain Beit-Elma refugee camps near the city, the sources added.

## Jordan condemns destruction of Jaffa mosque

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Saturday strongly condemned the destruction of Hassan Bek Mosque in Jaffa, an occupied Palestinian city since 1948, and said it was "part of Zionist plans against Islamic and Arab property in the occupied territories."

Reports from the occupied territories indicate that an explosive device was planted in the mosque in Jaffa which exploded Saturday morning bringing down the minaret and causing extensive damage to the mosque. Also on Saturday, unidentified persons set fire to a mosque in the Sheikh Jarrah area in Arab Jerusalem.

The Jordanian statement said that the old dilapidated Hassan Bek Mosque had been neglected for a long time and the Arab and Muslim inhabitants of Jaffa were unable to restore it due to their deteriorating economic and social conditions brought to bear upon them by Israeli policies.

The statement also pointed out that the Israeli occupation authorities have also blocked the

(Continued on page 3)

## Mubarak calls for speed in peace efforts

PEKING (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Saturday measures must be taken in the next few weeks to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East.

Speaking at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the first full day of his visit to Peking, he said all peoples in the Middle East should be guaranteed security and stability, and he called for a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

He urged Israel to withdraw

immediately from Lebanon "so that our Lebanese brothers can escape the misery forced upon them, and develop and build once again."

"The present atmosphere of tension, anxiety and fear continues to be dangerous," Mr. Mubarak said. "If each party involved is aware of this danger and sincerely hopes to work out a peaceful and historic grand reconciliation, we must take concrete steps in this direction in the next few weeks."

(Continued on page 3)

## French ferry blaze kills 1, injured 26

French like most of the passengers, died of asphyxiation, Brittany Ferries said in a statement.

The Armoric was 40 miles northwest of Land's End, Cornwall, on a trip from Roscoff in France to Cork in the Irish Republic when fire broke out soon after.

The ferry flashed a call for help and lifeboats from four towns, helicopters from two bases and an air force jet raced to the rescue.

The ferry radioed that many of the injured had serious burns, the coast guard said. Lloyds Shipping Agency quoted a message as saying 20 people needed oxygen equipment.

Three doctors were on board and a fourth was flown in by helicopter from Bawdsey in South Wales.

One of the injured said a British doctor and a French doctor reportedly went into the smoke-filled area of the ship to bring out the injured, including a young girl.

# FEATURES

## Limited Soviet options for saving energy

By Ray Darter

MOSCOW — Urgency has been injected into the Soviet Union's quest for improved energy conservation. The reason, paradoxically, lies in falling oil prices. Other parts of the world, rejoicing in cheaper energy, may be tempted to relax their conservation efforts. In the U.S., for instance, there are already signs that motorists are returning to bigger cars.

But for the Soviet Union falling prices are a nightmare. Energy exports — mainly oil and natural gas — provide 80 per cent of its hard currency earnings. In order to maintain its external income, the Soviet Union must increase the volume of its exports. This, in turn, means that along with its Comecon partners it must be more frugal in its own domestic consumption of energy, especially oil.

The fall in the price of the Soviet Urals crude provides a barometer of the problem. Early in 1981, the delivered price into Northern Europe was \$38.90 a barrel.

These days, the going rate has been nearer \$27. The Soviet net export of oil has risen accordingly, from about 1.1 million barrels a day in 1981 to about 1.5 million b/d at present.

The Soviet Union has little prospect of boosting its oil production which, at 12.3 million b/d, is already by far the biggest in the world. So the government has three choices: To reduce even further its exports to other Communist countries; to switch more of its energy use from oil to gas, coal and nuclear power; or to push even harder for energy savings. Fuel substitution and conservation are the routes being fol-

lowed most aggressively.

Soviet plans for the current 1980-85 period call for energy savings equivalent to about 110 million-120 million tonnes of oil, approaching 10 per cent of total primary energy consumption in recent years. Recent official statements suggest the Soviet Union is hoping to achieve savings of over 130 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

The five-year plan states that half of the savings could be achieved by improving efficiency in the transportation and production of fuel and electricity. For example, engineers are developing a large diameter pipeline designed to transport natural gas at 100 times atmospheric pressure, some 33 per cent higher than present standards.

Mr. Nikolai Belyi, head of the Ministry of Gas Industry's foreign relations department, says that the high pressure pipeline should reduce the energy loss in transporting gas from Siberia to western Russia by about 4-5 per cent.

Energy officials also point out that the most efficient electricity generating stations can now produce one kilowatt-hour of electricity from 220 grammes of coal equivalent, compared with a commonplace efficiency of between 300 and 350 grammes per kWh a decade ago. On the other hand, there is evidence to suggest that power station operators are becoming increasingly frustrated with the low quality of coal they are expected to burn. This must be impeding the efficiency drive.

Nevertheless, the message is unmistakable. "The State Planning Committee is counting kopeks," writes Leonid Korenev, economics commentator for the Novosti press agency. This year,

he says, the Soviet Union is to toughen further "the austerity regime in its economy," largely through the saving of energy and other raw materials.

Soviet newspapers are full of stories about savings that have been or could be achieved. Factories are festooned with slogans exhorting workers to be careful in their use of energy.

But observers in the West, while recognising the scope for savings, are sceptical about the Soviet Union's ability to achieve its aims. "The country is faced with an enormous systemic problem," says Jonathan Stern, a consultant specialising in Soviet energy for the Royal Institute for International Affairs. "We in the West have found that exhortation doesn't work, that it is the price mechanism which matters."

The Soviet Union has limited scope to encourage conservation through higher fuel prices, but some steps have been taken. Last year the authorities began introducing increases in wholesale energy prices aimed at reflecting full exploration and production costs. It marked the first major change since 1967. Manufacturers were told they would not be allowed to pass on the higher fuel costs to consumers. It is still not clear how effective this programme has been.

Petrol prices have also doubled in the past two to three years to a point where a litre can now cost about 40 kopeks (\$0.53), about the same as in the U.K. But not all petrol is obtained at filling stations. It marked the first major change since 1967. Manufacturers were told they would not be allowed to pass on the higher fuel costs to consumers. It is still not clear how effective this programme has been.

When I asked a manager of an energy-hungry iron ore complex in the Kursk region of Russia what steps employees could take to save energy he replied: "They can make sure they turn off the lights."

Options are not much wider in many of the Soviet homes. Soviet

It reported that there was a flourishing illegal market in petrol sales, a view which seemed to be confirmed by the Sovetskaya Rossia newspaper in 1979. An article claimed that only 57 per cent of the petrol consumed by private cars in Rostov Oblast was sold through filling stations.

But the major hindrance to the Soviet Union's conservation effort, according to many Western energy authorities, is the central planning system. Often targets have little to do with scientific principles; instead they are usually fixed through the familiar bargaining processes between enterprises and overseeing agencies.

Even then, the targets are often set aside for more urgent considerations. "If a manager has a choice between meeting his production target or fulfilling his conservation obligations, nine times out of 10 he will go for production," says Mr. Stern.

Soviet industry, which consumes more energy than all the other sectors combined, is regarded as "highly wasteful" by the International Energy Agency's World Outlook report published last year. And yet, as Mr. Stern points out, with relatively little replacement investment directed at industry to make the manufacturing process more efficient, workforces can do very little themselves to reduce fuel demand.

When I asked a manager of an energy-hungry iron ore complex in the Kursk region of Russia what steps employees could take to save energy he replied: "They can make sure they turn off the lights."

Options are not much wider in many of the Soviet homes. Soviet

press reports show there are millions of gas-burning furnaces, fireplaces and stoves without any metering devices whatsoever. There is also said to be a shortage of controls on domestic heating systems.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union is taking conservation seriously (more than some industrialised countries in the West) and it has notched up some achievements. During the 1976-80 period, energy consumption grew at an annual rate of about 3.4 per cent as against 5.1 per cent in the 1971-75 period. The International Energy Agency expects growth rates to be in the order of 2 to 2.8 per cent over the current decade.

What is evident, however, is that even greater savings could be achieved. This point is made on the back of assiduous research by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in a remarkably comprehensive report on energy prospects in Europe and North America.

Analysing government estimates, the Economic Commission found that, for all its good conservation intentions, the Soviet Union was planning to increase per capita energy consumption some 26 per cent more quickly than Europe and North America combined. But, even more telling, the commission concluded that by using "current available best technology" the Soviet Union could cut its expected level of energy consumption in the year 2000 by a full 34 per cent.

Such a reduction must remain in the realm of wishful thinking given the institutional barriers that frustrate the Soviet Union's "Save it" campaign.

-- Financial Times News Features

## New Swazi premier may help regain territories lost to S. Africa

By Richard Williams

Reuter

MBABANE. Swaziland — The map of Africa could be changed as a result of the dismissal of Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini, an appointee and nephew of the late King Sobhuza, and his replacement by a more traditionalist prince.

Sobhuza, who for over 60 years dominated the politics of this small country wedged between white-ruled South Africa and Marxist Mozambique, died last August and his senior widow the Ndlovukazi — the great she-elephant — now rules in his place.

The late king maintained a skilful balancing act throughout his reign between traditionalists and modernisers in Africa's last semi-feudal monarchy.

But since his death, political observers here say there has been persistent squabbling between chief Mabandla's supporters and the Liqoqo, a strongly traditional inner circle of royal elders and tribal chiefs.

What part the queen — a reclusive figure who is rarely seen in public — played in Prince Mabandla's dismissal is unknown. But diplomatic sources point to his replacement as proof that the conservative faction is now firmly in control of the Liqoqo.

In Johannesburg South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha said the dismissed prime minister had arrived unexpectedly with his family in South Africa.

mountain scenery, most people manage only to eke a living from the overgrazed infertile soil, in contrast to Swaziland, whose mean per capita income of \$540 is one of the highest in black Africa.

Political sources here say that Pretoria will not rush to re-enter negotiations with Swaziland until the government commission charged with investigating the issue has made its final report.

But they say that most of the inhabitants of the disputed territories oppose the deal, which would strip them of their South African citizenship and work opportunities in the republic, while Swaziland's mainly agricultural economy could offer them few opportunities for employment.

The recovery in Ingwavuma and Kengwane was one of King Sobhuza's greatest ambitions and in a society where the monarch's word is still regarded as law, the Liqoqo and government appear dedicated to fulfilling his wishes.

However, the incorporation of a hostile population, bitterly opposed to the deal and no longer sympathetic to the traditional Swazi way of life, would present one of Africa's few surviving monarchies with problems which could bring about its downfall.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

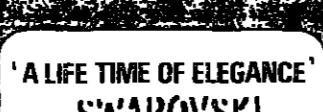
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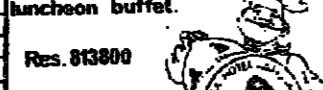
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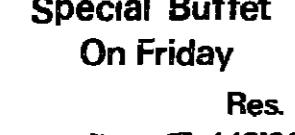
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# HOME NEWS

## Book exhibition opens at Yarmouk University

IRBID (J.T.) — An Arab University Book Week opened at Yarmouk University's library Saturday by the university's President Adnan Badran.

The exhibition is intended to strengthen cultural cooperation among Arab universities, publishers and writers.

On display are publications and university references by Arab intellectuals, publishers and scientific and cultural institutions.

Displayed publications come from 21 Arab universities including those of Jordan as well as the Royal Scientific Society, the Jordanian Writers Association, the Jordan Academy of Arabic, and the ministries of culture and youth and tourism.

The Yarmouk University exhibition marks the start of this year's National Book Week which is being organised by Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

## Ministry to build 200 housing units for teachers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has announced that it will build 200 housing units for teachers in remote areas at the cost of JD 3 million.

The announcement was made by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal at a meeting which was attended also by Hamdullah Nabulsi Director of the Housing Corporation, which will be undertaking the construction of the units, and Mr. Zuhair Khouri, manager of the Housing Bank which will be supplying the necessary funds for the project.

Securing decent homes for teachers is of paramount importance, since proper homes are bound to

## Jordanian firm gets award

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian public shareholding company has been awarded the 6th International Trophy for Export in view of its outstanding performance in Jordan and abroad.

The company, International Contracting and Investments Co. (ICICO) was represented by its President Fakhri Abu Shakra at a special ceremony in Athens where

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The organisers of the European Spring Festival regret to announce that due to unexpected technical reasons, the "Langenhan Brass Symphonic Orchestra" has to cancel the "gala concert" due for 8 p.m. Monday, 4th April, 1983 at the Royal Cultural Centre. Tickets for that concert will be treated as valid for either of the concerts taking place at 8 p.m. Tuesday 5th April, 1983 and Wednesday 6th April, 1983 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Jerash concert, remains as schedule: (4 p.m., Sunday 3rd April, 1983)

## LOCAL AGENT REQUIRED TO

SPONSOR FIRST CLASS IMPORTED MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESSORIES FROM A REPUTED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURER INVESTMENT PREFERRED.

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## INVITATION TO BIDS

Ministry of Education Projects Directorate announces invitation to bids for the following packages which are parts of the 3rd Educational Project:

Bid No.	
1) Food production lab & dining area furniture.	38
2) Central heating & plumbing, supplies.	39
3) Equipments and instruments for medical labs.	40
4) Chemicals supplies.	41
5) Child care centre supplies.	42
6) Instrumentation supplies.	43

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of these tenders from the Projects Directorate situated in Abdaly, behind Public Security Headquarters, against payment of JD 5 for each tender, starting April 2, 1983. Closing date will be May 15, 1983, 10.00 a.m.

Projects Director

## Momani opens training course

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani opened here Saturday a week-long training course on highway management.

The course organised by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in cooperation with Yarmouk University is attended by 20 mayors and heads of engineering sections at various municipalities in the country.

Mr. Momani said in a speech at the opening session that his min-

istry has drawn up a programme for training personnel to man administrative jobs at municipalities and have prepared plans for raising the standard of mayors and helping them offer better services to their regions.

The minister thanked Yarmouk University for its cooperation in organising the course at its liaison office in Amman and pledged that his ministry will be willing to cooperate with other institutions that would offer information to help increase the effectiveness of mun-

icipalities in Jordan.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran also made a speech in which he called for the introduction of modern administrative systems in planning and organising towns and cities in view of the fact that they are continually expanding and facing increasing problems.

The participants will be lectured on basic management concepts, local administration, principles of developing administrative systems and decision-making processes.

**Argentina marks Falklands war anniversary**

(Continued from page 1) the invasion was ordered and how the war was fought.

A British sea-borne task force despatched to the South Atlantic following the invasion recaptured the Falklands on June 14 after heavy fighting in which over 1,000 people were killed.

The Argentine government has declared April 2 a national holiday to mark the short-lived seizure, but this year the celebrations have been postponed till April 4 so as not to clash with the Easter weekend.

The streets of Buenos Aires were almost empty Saturday, with only a handful of private organisations planning small gatherings to mark the date.

"There were errors, gross errors, and it is necessary for responsibilities to be assumed," he

main news story and several political leaders commented on last year's war and its consequences.

Peronist leader Decolindo Bittel said Argentina's claim to the Falklands should be pursued strictly within the limits of the national constitution. He called on the ruling military junta to leave all future action to the next elected government.

The armed forces, which came to power in a 1976 coup, have promised to hold elections on Oct. 30 and return Argentina to democracy on Jan. 30, 1984.

Mr. Bittel, leader of Argentina's largest political party, went on to attack the military for their handling of the Falklands conflict.

"The patriotic claim to the Malvinas is not compatible with new adventures... those who occupied the stage a year ago, with their well known errors and crass ignorance, must give way to more sensible policies," Clarin said in an editorial.

The newspaper also printed three separate interviews with Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the former president who ordered the invasion, in which he said he would not have taken the step if he had known the United States would eventually support Britain.

## 6 killed, 91 injured by road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — According to a report in the local press a total of six people were killed and 91 injured in 166 road accidents which occurred in Jordan between March 23 and 29.

The report quoted a spokesman for the traffic department as saying that most of the cases were due to wrong overtaking, reckless driving and negligence.

According to another report, one person was killed and another seriously injured in an accident between the third and fourth circles of Jabal Amman Friday.

It said that the driver of a private car Shawqi Luza lost control over his car when one of the tyres burst which causing the car to veer off the road and hit an electricity post and a motorcyclist, Fathi Musa who was severely injured and rushed to hospital.

Mr. Luza was killed while his child sitting beside him in the car escaped unharmed.

## Arab Air Cargo joins Union of Air Transport

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia President and Chairman Ali Ghadour and Director-General of the Arab Air Cargo (AAC) Salah Hussein returned to Amman from Abu Dhabi Thursday after signing an agreement according to which the AAC would join the Arab Union of Air Transport (AUAT). The agreement was reached during the AUAT's general assembly meeting concluded there Monday.

Participants in the meetings discussed cooperation among the Arab countries in air transport, prospects of increasing flights, and fixing air fares at a reasonable rate to contribute to increased air traffic.

Representatives of 16 Arab aviation companies and International Air Transport Association (IATA) participated in the meetings.

## Lebanon talks continue

(Continued from page 1)

Organisation (PLO) bases.

Lebanese military sources said the plan was for a Lebanon-U.S. joint committee based inside Lebanon. Its Lebanese and Israeli members would tour the south in Lebanese vehicles to inspect anti-infiltration measures being taken by the Lebanese army.

They said that Lebanon, Israel and U.S. teams at the three-month-old talks on the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon were also discussing the creation of two Lebanese army brigades that would have special responsibility for the south.

The sources said the plan had been agreed with the Israelis at the last round of talks in the Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona last Thursday. But a Lebanese government spokesman, while confirming that the proposal was on the table, denied that any agreement had been reached.

Israeli officials gave a different picture of the plan.

Briefing foreign correspondents, they said Lebanon had agreed in principle to joint patrols which would tour the south day and night and would be authorised to engage any commandos they encountered with weapons.

The officials allowed that some details still had to be settled and explained that the two sides were using different language to describe the scheme.

"The Lebanese call them joint supervising teams. We call them joint patrols," one official said.

## Mubarak urges speedy action

(Continued from page 1)

the Middle East problem."

Mr. Zhao reaffirmed China's support for the Palestinian cause and said the Arabs "certainly can defeat Israeli aggression and expansion."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, who is with Mr. Mubarak, said the president would discuss military cooperation with China but this would not figure high on the agenda.

When Mr. Zhao visited Egypt in December, Egypt's defence minister was quoted as saying that

China had agreed to supply parts for F-7 fighter aircraft to be assembled in Egypt. The F-7 is China's version of the Soviet MiG-21.

Mr. Ali said President Mubarak and Mr. Zhao met Saturday morning and discussed the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

The New China News Agency said the two countries agreed to sign scientific and technological pacts and Egypt would open a consulate-general in Shanghai.

## Cairo hopes talks will progress

(Continued from page 1)

Middle East settlement.

"Our purpose was never a partial peace just between Israel and Egypt," he said.

Dr. Ghali reaffirmed Egyptian support for President Reagan's Middle East peace plan. This called for Palestinian self-rule in conjunction with Jordan in the occupied West Bank and in Gaza.

"We are continually in contact with the United States, with Europe, with Jordan and with the Palestinians, constantly urging that

the minister insisted that Egypt's relations with the PLO were still good despite a recent clash over continued observance of the treaty with Israel.

## Oil slick talks open Monday

(Continued from page 1)

almost half the waterway and edging south.

The Gulf states have taken emergency measures to protect vital power and desalination plants. But experts have warned that the pollution will severely harm marine life.

Helicopters make daily reconnaissance patrols over the Gulf and photographs from weather

satellites plot the slick's slow progress towards the Straits of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

The Gulf states have taken emergency measures to protect vital power and desalination plants. But experts have warned that the pollution will severely harm marine life.

Tracking the vast slick has become more difficult as the hot Gulf sun evaporates lighter elements in the crude and the tarry globules sink up to 40 inches under the water.

He emphasised that both types should have separate associations with separate standards which can be applied in Jordan.

Referring to community colleges in Jordan Dr. Mundi said that he was very much impressed with the fact that Jordan has an established system for them.

"Jordan realises that training technicians who would increase productivity of local industry is equally important to training doctors, lawyers and engineers," Dr. Mundi added.

He pointed out that community

## Agricultural survey starts

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-month agricultural survey started Saturday in various governorates with nearly 600 researchers who will be touring 70,000 agricultural units in the country and will be interviewing 370 families in the course of their survey which will be completed by the end of June, according to Director General of the Department of Statistics Burhan Shreideh.

Education and the Jordan Valley Authority are assisting in the survey, but the public is called on to help the various survey teams to conduct their work successfully, Dr. Shreideh said.

The survey findings he added, will be useful for planners and official institutions for future agricultural programmes and agricultural projects, but definitely the prime beneficiary will be the farmers.

According to Dr. Shreideh, other agricultural surveys were conducted in both banks in 1953, 1965 and 1975 and the findings were employed in planning agricultural programmes in the country.

## Jordan wins 2 gold medals at Arab Fine Arts exhibition in Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan won two gold medals and two certificates of merit at the Arab Fine Arts Exhibition held in Kuwait recently, according to Assistant Director of Tourism at the Ministry of Tourism Mohammad Rafik Al Laham.

He said that the awards were for the works of Mr. Laham himself and Yaser Dweik both of whom are members of the Jordanian Fine Arts Association.

The two were among a group of six artists from Jordan who took part in the exhibition by displaying samples of their art works.

The other artists were Zaki Shafiq, Yusuf Hussein, Abdul Ra'ouf Shamoun and Mrs. Samia

Zaru.

Altogether, 15 Arab states are taking part in the exhibition which is scheduled to last for one month. Mr. Laham said.

During the Jordanian team's stay in Kuwait, Mr. Laham presented two medals on behalf of Jordanian artists to the Kuwaiti Arts Association in recognition of its efforts in mounting Arab exhibitions in Kuwait over the past 10 years.

Mr. Laham also concluded an agreement on cooperation between the Kuwaiti association and the Jordanian Fine Arts Association.

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Countries that took part in the Kuwait exhibition which opened on March 8 were Jordan, Iraq, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Algeria, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Sudan, Morocco, Somalia, South Yemen and Kuwait.

Commenting on the golden medals won by Jordan, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar said that this was a source of pride to all Jordanians "particularly those interested in arts".

The minister called on the Jordanian Fine Arts Association to exert more efforts for participating in Arab and international exhibition and achieve further successes.

## Possibilities of Jordan's community colleges' accreditation outlined

By Aaffah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A visiting scholar from the Central Texas College in Killeen, Texas, and the Council of Higher Education in Jordan recently held talks on possibilities of setting up an "accreditation system" for community colleges in Jordan.

Dr. John C. Mundi, who is the executive director for international education and the chairman of Texas Community College Consortium for International Education to provide technical services to developing countries, told the Jordan Times that the aim of his visit to Jordan "is to determine to what extent the accreditation system in the U.S. may be applicable to Jordanian community colleges, and whether or not it would be possible to develop an accreditation system for the community colleges of Jordan."

Asked of how the accreditation system works for U.S. institutions of higher education, Dr. Mundi said: "In the U.S. there is a voluntary system of regional accreditation."

"The country," he explained, "is divided into five associations according to regions. My college happens to be in the Southern Association and that stretches way across the whole south of the U.S. from Texas to Florida."

&lt;p

# Jordan Times

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## Arms and dreams don't mix

AS the delivery of 75 American F-16s to Israel is not scheduled to begin before 1985, United States President Reagan's remarks last Thursday that he will not approve the delivery while Israeli forces continue to occupy Lebanon admittedly cannot have more than a psychological impact on Israel and the Arab countries at this stage.

But the U.S. president did not only talk about advanced fighter-bombers in his Middle East discussion during a question-and-answer session with reporters in Los Angeles that Thursday. And he might have raised a more important point on the wider question of Middle East peace when he said: "...my dream is that Israel can only know real security if it doesn't have to remain an armed camp beyond what its size warrants..."

Connect the remarks on the F-16s with the latter statement, and you will have alarm bells ringing loud and clear throughout Israel. This is what must have actually happened, judging from the sound of some Israeli officials reacting angrily to what the president had to say.

To the Arabs, American statements, presidential and otherwise, are increasingly failing to have any kind of impact, and understandably so. Many of us would argue that the U.S. administration needs to try something better and more substantial to save its sagging credibility in this area, and that the best the president's latest remarks could do is to cancel out the effect on the Arabs of an earlier U.S. administration decision to sell Israel 200 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles which was announced only last week.

Despite this, we wish we could help President Reagan realise his dream "that Israel can only know real security if it doesn't have to remain an armed camp far beyond its size warrants." But, first, we have to ask whether dreaming is the best an American president can do while in office. If it is, God help us all as Israel remains the American-made armed camp that it is.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: New pressure on Israel

The decision announced by U.S. President Reagan banning the export of seventy-five F-16 jet fighters to Israel as long as it occupied Lebanese territory is a new trend in American way of handling the Israeli troublemakers. What is crucial about its character is that it links the lifting of the ban to some practical procedure, an issue which has not been customary in U.S. tradition.

Added to the U.S. decision is the French official response to such a decision announced by the French foreign secretary. The French diplomatic gesture in support of the American decision is an obvious pressure on Israel to revise its anti-peace stand.

The significance of the U.S. decision is dependent on its consequence, and unless Israel responds positively to it by withdrawing its forces from Lebanon, the U.S. should exert new pressure to guarantee such a necessary prerequisite for resuming a comprehensive peace effort for the Middle East. It is also of vital importance that the U.S. includes a new element in its pressure on Israel regarding the Israeli settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories. A freeze of settlement plans in the West Bank and Gaza will certainly help create a suitable atmosphere for new comprehensive peace moves within the framework of President Reagan's initiative.

### Al Dustour: Other measures must follow

Despite the fact that the U.S.-Israeli agreement on the delivery of the seventy-five F-16s to Israel provides for implementing the bargain by 1985, the Israeli authorities responded angrily to President Reagan's announcement to the effect that the delivery of the F-16 shipment depends on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Some observers described the American step as a shift from the traditional way of attempting to persuade Israel to change its positions into initiating effective measures in compliance with the U.S. international responsibilities in defence of its image. The stubborn Israeli stand towards U.S. pledges to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity has greatly harmed American reputation and credibility; nevertheless, this little gesture by the U.S. administration can be of no consequence unless other measures follow.

The Israeli response did not concentrate on the decision as a move indicating military pressure, but saw a problem in President Reagan's assessment that the Israeli presence in Lebanon represents an occupation of Lebanese territory. The Lebanese might find themselves in a position which requires armed struggle for freeing their soil from the Israeli occupation, and in such a case the U.S. should help them free their land from foreign occupation. It is still early to describe the U.S. move as a beginning of an effective pressure on Israel, for other measures have to be undertaken if a suitable atmosphere for peace in the region is to be created.

### Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. impatience with Israel

The decision taken by U.S. President Reagan to suspend shipment of seventy-five F-16s as long as Israel refrains from withdrawing its forces from Lebanon is an expression of impatience provoked by Israeli stubbornness regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. The dates set by the U.S. administration for such a withdrawal have been violated by the Israeli stance, and U.S. credibility has suffered a lot because of it.

In the tripartite negotiations over Lebanon the U.S. has been made to look a prejudiced one by Israel. The vicious circle in which the negotiations have fallen, harms not only U.S. reputation as a peace mediator, but also denies President Reagan a diplomatic success, which would be of great help to him in his elections' campaign.

We still have to wait and see if the American move would prove effective, for not long after the U.S. decision an Israeli official reiterated past claims proclaiming that Israel would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon unless the targets of the invasion are realised. It is almost certain that the U.S. administration will have to exert new pressure on Israel if new avenues for a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East conflict are to be opened.

## Cautious debate begun on the future of the Soviet system

By John Morrison  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Reformers and conservatives have begun a cautious backstage debate here on the future of the Soviet system, with the tacit encouragement of Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov.

Western and Communist diplomats who analyse Soviet affairs believe Mr. Andropov has so far avoided taking sides and is keen to see the arguments continue. The debate is couched in often obscure Marxist terms but basically divided those who argue the Soviet system must adapt itself in order to survive, and those who argue in favour of the status quo. A key question for both sides is how to interpret the 1980 workers' revolt against Communist rule in Poland and what lessons, if any, the Kremlin should draw from it for its internal policies.

Anatoly Butenko, a researcher

at the Institute for Problems of the World Socialist System in Moscow, put the reformist case in *Voprosy Filosofii*, the main Soviet philosophical journal, last year.

Mr. Butenko argued that the Polish crisis was the result not just of mistakes by the Warsaw leadership but of essential political and economic contradictions in socialist society. In other words, the Polish system had failed to adapt itself fast enough to take into account the changing pattern of group and individual interests, with the inevitable result that the workers became alienated from the system.

Prolonged economic and political stagnation. Mr. Butenko warned, led inevitably to outdated social relationships, the neglect of real worker interests and held back the development of productive forces. The writer argued that Soviet society should move forward towards Communism by taking into account more and

more the interests of individuals, avoiding the extremes of excessive centralisation and "anarchic" democracy. Despite the balancing warning against "excessive democracy", this appeared to be a clear call for a decentralisation of power.

### Transitional period

The conservative ideological reply came in *Pravda*, the organ of the Communist Party, in early March from Richard Kosolapov, editor of the Communist Party theoretical magazine *Kommunist*. Without naming Mr. Butenko, he accused him of trying to revise the teaching of Lenin and said the Polish crisis was caused by the fact that Poland was at a much earlier historical stage of socialism than the Soviet Union.

Poland, he said, was still in a "transitional period", with private agriculture, a "capitalist sector" and "strong anti-socialist ide-

ological tendencies." By contrast the Soviet system, he declared, had reached a stage of classless development which gave "reliable guarantees" against "negative tendencies of a crisis nature."

Conflicts in Soviet society were caused solely by individuals or groups who tried to oppose their "egoistic interests" to those of society as a whole. Kosolapov said such "social parasites" were like moths eating away at the fabric of collective social relationships.

Kosolapov's article clearly implied that the Soviet Union should become a more, rather than less, collectivist society. The same argument was reiterated in an article in *Kommunist* to mark the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

### Same argument

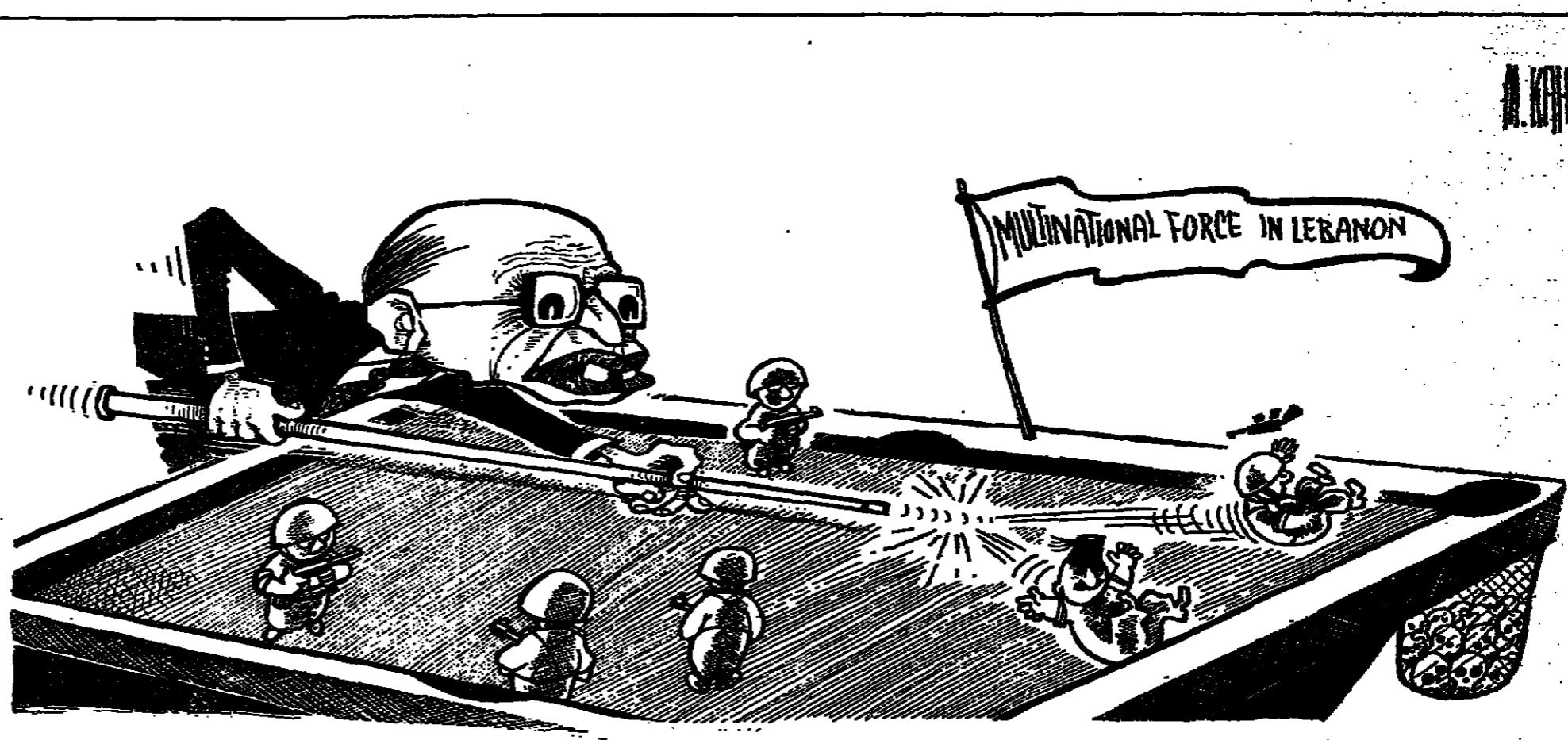
The article, written by M. Sakov, said the key to Marx's doctrine was the abolition of private property and its replacement by

collective property. Sakov's article said the centralised interests of the state should be given priority over local and group interests, and there could be no possible contradiction between the employee and the employer in a socialist state.

While economic reformers of private agriculture in Hungary or private trade in East Germany, the conservatives believe that the sale of the private sector was a principal cause of the Polish crisis.

More private plots, more incentives, more private housing, more consumer goods — all these things are seen as a threat to the collectivised Communist society of the future to which the ruling party is committed. In the words of M. Kosolapov, "socialist society is a working society, not a consumer society."

But for the reformers, the "monolithic" vision of Soviet society needs updating under the impact of Poland in order to accommodate more group and individual interests.



## Reagan's ABM plan divides aides

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's advisers are divided over his controversial proposal to move away from nuclear deterrence in favour of an Anti-Missile system (ABM), according to senior administration officials.

But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger apparently played a key role in bringing the idea to Mr. Reagan's attention several weeks before the president publicly embraced it, they said.

The officials who briefed reporters on the ABM plan said some senior advisers had argued unsuccessfully against including it in Mr. Reagan's televised speech on defence issues last week.

Some of these aides had pointed out shortcomings of the proposal and argued that it might detract from an appeal for higher defence spending, which they viewed as the major purpose of the speech.

Asked if the military chiefs had taken their lead from the defence secretary, a Pentagon official replied: "Nothing comes out of here that doesn't have its imprimatur on it." He added: "It certainly wasn't an issue that was raised by the chiefs that hadn't already been discussed by him and that had his support."

Many scientists and defence experts criticised the proposed

"fortress America." And some Pentagon arms experts have raised serious questions about the feasibility and cost of defending Americans against a Soviet missile attack. But Mr. Reagan decided to go ahead with the speech, coupling his call for an intensive scientific search for protection against nuclear missiles with a defence of his proposed \$245 billion military budget for next year.

The president told reporters

Friday the idea had been "kicking around in my mind for some time" and he brought it up at a meeting with the joint chiefs of staff several weeks ago. But senior officials said the military chiefs had raised the subject at a meeting with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weinberger, who was present, knew in advance that they planned to do so.

The president told reporters Friday the idea had been "kicking around in my mind for some time" and he brought it up at a meeting with the joint chiefs of staff several weeks ago. But senior officials said the military chiefs had raised the subject at a meeting with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weinberger, who was present, knew in advance that they planned to do so.

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Many scientists and defence experts criticised the proposed

anti-missile system, and several recalled that some of Mr. Reagan's own Pentagon advisers seriously questioned the idea in congressional testimony recently. For example Robert Cooper, director of advanced defence research projects, told a hearing: "We need basic... breakthroughs in the ability to manage complex systems before any such system might be feasible in the future." In other testimony, he estimated the cost of an ABM network at \$200 billion to 300 billion.

Richard Delauer, undersecretary of defence for research and planning, told a congressional committee the cost and time needed to deploy an ABM would be enormous. But officials told Reuters Mr. Cooper's and Mr. Delauer's boss, Mr. Weinberger, had been thinking about missile defence since he took office more than two years ago.

The defence secretary was applauded enthusiastically last month at a conference of conservatives who have supported him strongly in the past, many of whom were wearing lapel badges backing an ABM scheme known as "high frontier."

In a world like the one we have inherited we are always running, always needing, always wanting. We should not forget that we also always should want and need God's guidance.

Bread is essential, riches are not but if you have them both the blind, the old, the sick, a just cause, the help needed is endless. If one only has one's daily bread one can obey the laws, as everyone has to, help to heal the confused thoughts of others, do a good deed and maybe plant a tree. Such gifts, when given only from one's heart, are beneficial to ours.

For the past quarter of a century Jordan has grown, thanks to our King, a hundred years ahead. This has implied a lot of giving day in and day out. The change in Jordan is striking. It is now a beautiful modern country, a dear country, to be proud of. Our King worked hard for us but remember, people also had to help to make our country what it is.

Always in our daily lives we give. How can it be otherwise? It is not only what our country can give us but what can we give to it. If one has the means financially, one can help even more. An orphanage, the blind, the old, the sick, a just cause, the help needed is endless. If one only has one's daily bread one can obey the laws, as everyone has to, help to heal the confused thoughts of others, do a good deed and maybe plant a tree. Such gifts, when given only from one's heart, are beneficial to ours.

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Our years can be enriched by our attitude towards our daily lives. This does not mean that we will not have problems but the importance is how we try to solve them. A lot has to do with our attitude. We can make our lives a daily misery or we can try to find a little joy in life every day and remember to not injure anyone unjustly.

We should strive to do our jobs correctly. We should also strive to do what benefits our country, not just ourselves. Where would our family, employer, we ourselves or our country be without one of the most difficult virtues to acquire: patience. It is an un-limited gift to all. Yes, we have already given but we always have to remember that we have to continue to give.

Even if you only have kindness and truthfulness to spread around, even if only one good deed was accomplished every month by every person, imagine how our country would grow. An abundance of love, care, giving, which gives a wonderful feeling of self-satisfaction would help our country to outshine its goals for the future.

Worthwhile? Yes.

## LETTERS

### Enriching our country and our lives

#### To the Editor

One's country should be one's pride whether it gives you riches or only your daily bread. Riches come as extras sometimes when you work hard to achieve them but your daily bread is the all important. It gives you a peace of mind and the essentials in order to be able to continue in a difficult world. A growing country with its growth pains, should be helped along with gentle care, love, strength and one gift that in a country such as ours is invaluable. A little sacrifice.

For the past quarter of a century Jordan has grown, thanks to our King, a hundred years ahead. This has implied a lot of giving day in and day out. The change in Jordan is striking. It is now a beautiful modern country, a dear country, to be proud of. Our King worked hard for us but remember, people also had to help to make our country what it is.

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Worthwhile? Yes.

Mrs. Hani Hayek  
Amman

## Mounting economic troubles in Peru

By Francois Raitheiger  
Reuter

LIMA — Half-way through its five-year term, Peru's young, debt-ridden democratic government faces mounting economic difficulties while austerity measures and spiralling inflation are fast sapping its popularity.

A 24-hour general strike earlier this month prompted by inflation fast approaching 100 per cent, rising unemployment and higher food prices, sounded alarm bells in the colonial palace where elections returned conservative President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1980, 12 years after he was toppled by the military.

Politicians point to a resurgence of malaria and an increase in tuberculosis as worrying signs of impoverishment and the decline in living standards of the country's 18.5 million people. One of the major problems is Peru's \$11.3 billion foreign debt,



# SPORTS

## Wilander, Purcell clash in French Open final

MONTRE CARLO (R) — Sweden's Mats Wilander won his 27th consecutive match on European clay courts Saturday to advance to the final of the Monte Carlo Tennis Open when he defeated Italy's Corrado Barazzutti 6-2, 6-3.

He will meet American Mel Purcell who won the other semifinal 6-3, 2-1 when Spain's Manolo Orantes retired.

Orantes, 34, who had ousted the number six seed, Yannick Noah of France 2-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a quarter-final match played Saturday morning, said he stopped because of fatigue.

"I was really very tired. My back and my leg were very stiff. I couldn't move at all," he said.

Rain on Friday forced scheduling of three quarter-finals and the two semi-finals Saturday.

Orantes said he and Barazzutti, who also played Saturday morning, had asked tournament off-

icials to hold the semifinals Sunday and the final on Monday, but the request had been refused.

In his quarter-final, Barazzutti, ranked 136 in the world, upset the number two seed and world's fourth-ranked player, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 in a three-hour match.

Barazzutti also complained of fatigue in his contest with Wilander, held only an hour after his marathon against Vilas. He lost the first five games to the Swede.

Wilander's last loss on European clay was to Andres Gomez of Ecuador in the Italian Open last May. During this victory string, he became the youngest player, at 17, to capture the French Open.

Purcell may be in the best condition of the two for the final. He completed his quarterfinal Friday, ousting Shlomo Glickstein of Israel 6-0, 7-6 before his shortened contest with Orantes.

It was his first victory against Vilas in seven career meetings.

"My tactic was to slice short to Vilas's backhand because his for-

hand is very good," Barazzutti

### Mexican Soccer Federation expresses satisfaction at FIFA's decision

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican soccer officials reacted with cautious optimism to the news that their country is almost certain to host the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals.

"When they read me the news, my satisfaction was enormous," Rafael de Castillo, President of the Mexican Soccer Federation, said.

"But we can't be sure of hosting the cup until FIFA (the International Football Federation) makes its final decision next month," he added.

De Castillo was commenting on Thursday's announcement from FIFA that it would pursue only the Mexican application to host the finals, virtually ending Canadian and United States' hopes.

A final decision will be made by FIFA's executive committee in Stockholm May 20, but Croker said: "Mexico does not seem to be the complete answer, bearing in mind that they staged the finals in 1970 and the economic, heat and height problems that exist in the country."

"It seems that Mexico has come into the running quite recently and I am surprised that they are major contenders. I feel quite a lot of water will have to flow under the bridge before they get the cup," he said.

But he added that the country would hold back from launching the intricate planning for the month-long tournament until official word on the venue came from FIFA. They are due to announce the venue after their meeting in

Stockholm on May 20.

Meanwhile in London, Football Association (F.A.) Secretary Ted Croker said Saturday that England is almost certain to apply to the International Football Federation (FIFA) to stage the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals.

"If there is a possibility of the event coming back to Europe then I would hope that England would be in contention," he said.

Croker was speaking two days after FIFA's statement that its special committee would continue to investigate only the Mexican application to host the finals, virtually ending Canadian and United States' hopes.

A final decision will be made by FIFA's executive committee in Stockholm May 20, but Croker said: "Mexico does not seem to be the complete answer, bearing in mind that they staged the finals in 1970 and the economic, heat and height problems that exist in the country."

The Dark Blues' weight advantage was apparent from the start of the traditional four miles 374 yards (seven kilometres) test from Putney to Mortlake. They led from the start and finished a comfortable four and a half lengths clear in a time of 19 minutes seven seconds. Cambridge trailed home in 19:20.

The 129th contest held in difficult, choppy conditions left Oxford with 60 wins but Cambridge remain ahead on 68. There has been one dead heat since England's two best-known universities first met on the tideway in 1829.

Race preparations were marred

by a bitter wrangle over the eligibility of Oxford Oarsman Boris Rankov.

College lecturer and research student Rankov rowed in Oxford's last five winning crews, but Cambridge claimed he was ineligible because of his professional post-graduate status. The row was settled in Rankov's favour three weeks ago.

Borg will be back, King says

YOKOHAMA, Japan (R) — Billie-Jean King, one of the world's greatest female tennis players, predicted Saturday that Sweden's Bjorn Borg may make a comeback from retirement.

"I think it is great for him to retire," said King, 39, who made her debut in competitive tennis 22 years ago.

"He can take time off from practice, running and training. He does not have to do anything after getting up," she said.

"But after he takes time off, and if he loves tennis, then he will come back."

Borg, 26, winner of five successive Wimbledon tennis titles between 1976 and 1980, played his last competitive match Thursday when he was defeated in three sets by France's Henri Leconte in the second round of the Monte Carlo Open.

Purcell said that although it is not normally his style, he plans an aggressive game against Wilander.

"I can't see myself staying back and hitting with Wilander for five sets. I'll count on my speed to get in good position at the net."

The American is ranked 30th in the world and Wilander eighth.

## Oxford wins Boat Race

LONDON (R) — Oxford beat Cambridge for the eighth successive year in the University Boat Race on the River Thames here Saturday.

The Dark Blues' weight advantage was apparent from the start of the traditional four miles 374 yards (seven kilometres) test from Putney to Mortlake. They led from the start and finished a comfortable four and a half lengths clear in a time of 19 minutes seven seconds. Cambridge trailed home in 19:20.

The 129th contest held in difficult, choppy conditions left Oxford with 60 wins but Cambridge remain ahead on 68. There has been one dead heat since England's two best-known universities first met on the tideway in 1829.

Race preparations were marred

## Race to save Grand National enters the final furlong

LONDON (R) — The race to save the Grand National, the world's most spectacular steeplechase, enters the final furlong this month with a last-gasp effort to secure its survival.

With the May 1 deadline approaching fast, the appeal fund is still £1,500,000 (£2,190,000) short of the £4,000,000 (£5,840,000) needed to buy the Aintree course near Liverpool and keep the National alive.

But those involved with the fund are hoping that the next two weeks—with the National set to run on April 9—will see that target passed and the race saved.

The racing industry is close to raising its £2,500,000 (£3,650,000) share of the target, needed to buy the 270-acre course from its present owner, Bill Davies.

And this week Lord Vesty, the appeal fund chairman, launched a final appeal to the public. "The next two weeks when the Grand National is on everyone's mind are critical. We want everyone to pull out all the stops," he said.

There is little doubt that the loss of the National, with its dash of romance and flair for producing fairytale endings, would be a bitter blow to the British sporting calendar.

But its passing—should the target not be reached in the coming month—would be mourned in every corner of the world this great sporting showpiece has pented.

For race fans the National is the greatest show on earth with a huge field setting off over 4½ miles (7.25 kilometres) to do battle with 30 of steeplechasing's most challenging barriers.

The failure rate is high with usually only around one quarter of the field finishing the gruelling race. And yet they come from far

and wide to throw themselves over fences up to four metres high at speeds in excess of 30 miles per hour (nearly 50 kph).

All Aintree's 16 fences have to be tackled—14 of them twice—and awesome reputations enhance their sheer size.

Over the 145 years' history of the race they have acquired innocuous sounding names like the Chair, Becher's Brook, Valentine's and Canal Turn. Each may sound harmless enough—but each packs a surprise capable of ending even the most accomplished steeplechaser's bid for glory.

### Race, fences become legend

Just as Aintree, the race and its huge fences have all become legend, so too have the gladiators—men and horses—who risk life and limb for National success.

They have come from every far-flung corner of the world. The French won it in 1862 and 1909 and two Russian horses failed dismally in 1961.

The Americans have also had their say. Their first winner was Rubin in 1908, bred on a ranch in California, and 30 years later Tiny Battleship, the size of a pony, stole the show.

Perhaps the most amazing tale of all though heralds from New Zealand where, in 1904, a ship set sail for Liverpool carrying the huge Moiffs.

The ship never made it, going down off the Irish coast, but Moiffa swam ashore and eventually made it to Aintree and pulled off a fantastic victory.

Shipwrecks apart, the risks involved in successfully negotiating Aintree are such that even the remotest outsider cannot be written off before the last fence has been cleared.

Rum tours the country raising cash to the appeal fund and often leading the parade on Grand National day.

Few could have failed to be moved too by the sight of Bob Champion two years ago bringing home Aldaniti, once a horse hopelessly broken down, only months after conquering himself. It was a result fiction writers would have dismissed as farfetched.

And last year Dick Saunders rode Granat, a horse owned, trained and bred by a neighbouring farmer, to yet another surprise win.

The win-made Saunders the oldest man ever to win the National and only the third amateur to do so since the war.

But though Grattar lines up again this year and is favourite to repeat his win Saunders, who announced his retirement after last year's triumph, has decided against climbing back in the saddle for another bash.

"To have ridden Grattar in a race once again would have been a thrill and to have ridden him round Aintree specially so," he said.

"But it would have been a dreadful anti-climax if I had fallen off at the first fence."

This year's fairytale ending could be supplied by Spartan Missile, out of action with a leg injury for 23 months, but now back to his best.

Spartan Missile finished second in the National two years ago to Aldaniti. But Jockey John Thorne died in a riding accident just weeks after that great run.

Or maybe a woman will triumph for the first time in this most demanding steeplechase. The Grand National has a habit of turning up surprises when they are least expected.

## Soviet referees to crack down on soccer discipline

By Brian Killen  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Viktor Grachev, written on the grass in apparent agony, supporters whistled at his histrionics, and eventually the referee reached for a yellow card.

With snow thawing in soccer stadiums throughout the Soviet Union, turnstiles started clicking last Saturday at the beginning of a new league season in which referees and administrators are likely to crack down on discipline.

Grachev, a winger for the Donetsk side Shakhtyor, received his warning in a quarterfinal cup tie against Moscow Dynamo.

"Unsporting behaviour, such as that indulged in by Viktor Grachev at the Tashkent stadium, is invariably talked about and condemned—but how can it be prevented?" the youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda asked.

The question and the outraged

tone of the article reflect deep concern among Soviet soccer officials about the state of the game here after 1982 turned out to be one of the country's most troubled seasons.

Last year should have been a successful World Cup year for the Soviet Union, but the final in Spain led to a barrage of press criticism.

Konstantin Beskov, 61, the Soviet Union's most successful manager, decided to step down as coach of the national eleven amid reports that he had argued over strategy with assistant coaches Valery Lobanovsky and Nodar Akhalkatsi.

Beskov said he quit of his own accord, but there was speculation that a high-level decision had been made to replace him with Dynamo Kiev manager Lobanovsky.

Commenting on Beskov's departure, the newspaper Lit-

eraturenaya Gazeta said: "For the incompetence of the coach, if there really was any, those who showed incompetence in appointing him should be made to answer."

Last September, a deputy chief of the Communist Party Publicity Department Masha Gramov made a key speech on the state of Soviet soccer.

Since then, Gramov has taken over from Sergei Pavlov as head of the powerful sports committee in a move which could herald a wind of change in Soviet soccer.

Gramov has already given the go-ahead for new regulations which place greater restrictions on player movements between clubs and since his appointment earlier this year several press articles have analysed problems and mooted reforms.

One problem hinted at in the Soviet press appears to be that of match-fixing and corruption among referees.

"The refereeing profession carries a heavy responsibility and deprives football machinators of the possibility of influencing it (the game) morally and materially," one sports writer commented in an article earlier this year.

Another newspaper said a player in the Soviet third division was

expelled from the league for trying to influence the outcome of a match by collecting money from his teammates and offering it as a bribe to the opposition.

In January Literaturnaya Gazeta highlighted the problem by suggesting that the outcome of last year's championship had been pre-arranged. "What oracle, tell us, could have predicted the results of the two final, unusually go-ahead for new regulations which place greater restrictions on player movements between clubs and since his appointment earlier this year several press articles have analysed problems and mooted reforms.

On the final day, Dynamo Kiev needed only to beat Ararat of Foynan to leave the championship hanging on the outcome of the match between Spartak and Minsk.

Ararat, having already secured fifth placing after a 6-1 victory against Chernomorets who had nothing to lose or gain, did not exert themselves against Kiev and lost 3-2, Rost said.

In an apparent reference to rumours of rivalry over the national squad between Spartak manager Beskov and Kiev boss

Lobanovsky, the Literaturnaya Gazeta commentator added that Minsk beat Spartak 4-3 "leaving Lobanovsky with nothing".

Rost said footballers, coaches, referees and administrators were playing games with the public.

The coming season has been described as "a new life", but uncertainty clouds the future of Soviet soccer.

Reports continue to appear of biased and corrupt officials. Last year Torpedo Vladimir were expelled from the league for boosting the wage packets of their star players by giving them "ghost" jobs with a local factory.

Soccer is an amateur sport in the Soviet Union and players must have full-time jobs elsewhere, although top players would not normally be expected to attend them.

Commentators avoid advocating "professionalism" but some privately admit that players need more financial incentive.

They criticise footballers for taking too seriously the principle of it being "more important to take part than to win" and some point accusing fingers at the collectivist approach espoused in Soviet soccer manuals.

Looking forward to the new season, one remarked "we have had enough of playing in football, now let's play at football."

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# ECONOMY

## Western experts foresee economic stability in Somalia

MOGADISHU (R) — Somalia, helped by foreign aid and free oil from Saudi Arabia, should achieve relative economic stability within a few years, Western specialists say.

"Now for many years as the 'grayard for foreign aid' this country stretched along the coast of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden at the Horn of Africa is now adhering strictly to International Monetary Fund (IMF) aid conditions."

Around three-quarters of the country's population of some five million are partly or wholly nomadic and precise figures about the country's economy are hard to compile and sometimes contradictory, foreign embassies say.

The export of livestock such as camels, goats and cows brought in 80 per cent of Somalia's export earnings totalling \$138 million last year, according to the embassies.

Figures of defence spending for Somalia's approximately 60,000-strong armed forces are hard to come by. But some Western experts put the sum at between 55 per cent and 80 per cent of all government spending, a huge portion for one of the world's poorest countries.

Much help comes from abroad and foreign aid in 1981 was estimated at around \$181 million. The U.S. is expected to contribute \$130 million in 1983, just under a third of which will be for defence expenditure, foreign embassies say.

One big source of aid is nearby Saudi Arabia which provides for free the estimated 300,000 tonnes of oil consumed by Somalia each year. At the current Saudi benchmark price of \$64 a barrel, the gift is worth between \$64 and \$75 million a year. Somalia has a big foreign debt.

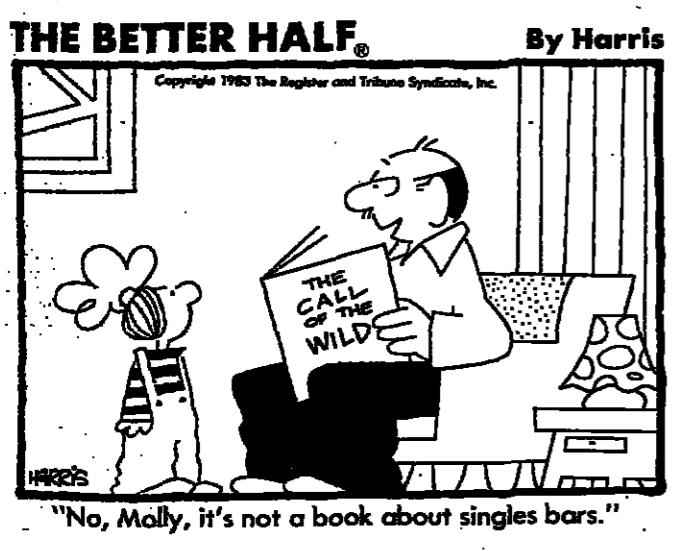
## Kuwaiti oil minister praises Nigeria's decision

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah Saturday praised Nigeria's decision to leave its oil prices unchanged despite a proposed cut in the price of competing British North Sea crude.

He told the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Rai Al Aam that the Nigerian decision was a wise step which confirmed the African country's far-sightedness on the important issue of oil prices.

State-owned British National Oil Corporation proposed limited cuts of 50 to 75 cents a barrel in the price of North Sea Brent oil on Wednesday, to match Nigeria's marker crude, Bonny light, priced at \$30 a barrel.

Nigeria said later the cuts were broadly in line with Nigerian and OPEC thinking and the prices of Nigerian crude would therefore remain unchanged.



## JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

WONNK

BUTIC

YONKED

REFOLG

Answer here: IT'S

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: WAGER DUCAT GATHER MODEST  
Answer: What to do to make a bathing beauty—  
JUST ADD WATER

## Warsaw ensures increased food supply for Easter

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities Friday gave Easter shoppers optimistic news on meat and sugar supplies which contrasted with recent dire warnings of even further cuts in living standards.

The official PAP news agency said meat supplies would be 6,000 tonnes higher than originally planned in the second quarter of the year and supplies in the first quarter were 13,000 tonnes higher than projected.

The increase this month was due mainly to extra supplies for Easter, one of this Catholic nation's main festivals.

There has been growing concern about maintaining the meat ration level of 2.5 kg (5.5 lbs) per month later in the year as the annual population decline due to a high slaughter rate.

Young people were asked to work on days off or vacations and to enter schemes with management to use the extra pay and profits for new housing programmes.

Gen. Jaruzelski, whose speech was carried by the official news papers Friday, attacked those who refused to commit themselves to working for Poland's recovery under the existing system.

"You cannot sit socialism out. To wait today means to retreat, to act against the country's interests," he said.

The agency also gave encouraging figures on coal extraction, a mainstay of economy. It said 47.5 million tonnes of coal were mined in the first quarter, a 100-per cent increase over the same period last year which followed the imposition of martial law.

## French parliament convenes

PARIS (R) — The French parliament convened briefly Saturday in advance of a spring session in which the socialist government will defend its controversial austerity plan.

Despite continued criticism of the plan from left-wing trade union leaders, national assembly speaker Mr. Louis Mermaz said Saturday he did not expect defections among the leftist majority when the measures are put to parliament on April 6.

France puts their number at 1.5 million though aid groups speak of 700,000.

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THE

## WORLD

## Moscow rejects Reagan's offer

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Saturday rejected President Reagan's offer of an interim agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles.

Speaking at his first Moscow press conference for four years, Mr. Gromyko declared: "The so-called interim variant, as the president calls his plan, is unacceptable."

The foreign minister said Washington was blocking agreement by insisting on excluding U.S. aircraft in Europe from the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons, by refusing to count British and French missiles in the East-West balance and by insisting on including Soviet medium-range missiles based in Asia.

Although firmly rejecting the American proposal announced by Mr. Reagan last Wednesday, Mr. Gromyko avoided sharp criticism of the U.S. leader and appeared anxious to adopt a tone of moderation.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan called for Moscow and Washington to agree to parity between the number of Soviet and American medium-range missile warheads.

Mr. Gromyko indicated that Moscow did not object to counting warheads, which he described as a more exact method of expressing the power of nuclear weapons than counting launchers.

But he said the Reagan proposal was "not intended to facilitate agreement" at the Geneva talks. He said the U.S. should not expect Moscow to cave in under pressure and make concessions at the last minute.

However, he appeared to back away from earlier threats by the Kremlin to break off the Geneva talks at the end of this year if there was no agreement and the U.S. began its planned deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

Pressed to say whether Moscow would leave the negotiating table when deployments started, he replied: "This would be an adverse factor for Europe and the world as a whole and the situation would be such that we will have to consider it most carefully taking into account all factors, and take a corresponding decision."

Mr. Gromyko's remarks were apparently aimed at public opinion in NATO countries, which he said was not being properly informed about the real issues.

He spelled out Moscow's three main objections to the plan as follows:

1) The U.S. position left out land-based and carrier-based American aircraft in Europe on ground that these could be used in a conventional role.

Mr. Gromyko said this was as absurd as to say a ballistic missile was harmless because it could be used for meteorological studies.

He said the Soviet Union could not close its eyes to the presence

around Europe of at least six American aircraft carriers with some 40 planes each.

2) The U.S. refused to count British and French missiles in the East-West nuclear balance, though these were an integral part of NATO. Mr. Gromyko asked whether a missile, if launched, would carry a label saying "I am British" or "I am French. I do not have to be taken into account."

3) The U.S. was making agreement impossible by insisting on scrapping Soviet missiles in Asia.

Mr. Gromyko said these missiles were the Soviet defence against medium-range U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan, South Korea and on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

He said these forces were in range of all of Siberia and Soviet Asia. He said that if there was an agreement in the Geneva talks Moscow was ready to withdraw some of its missiles to Asia, out of range of Western Europe.

He made no mention, however, of the possibility of such missiles being scrapped.

Mr. Gromyko said Moscow was showing flexibility and generosity in the missile negotiations by not insisting on compensation for geographical factors which gave the U.S. an intrinsic advantage.

He said American missiles in Western Europe would be able to reach Soviet territory in one-sixth of the time it took for a Soviet missile to reach the U.S.

He implied that Moscow would refrain from countering the U.S. deployment by stationing its own missiles close to the United States but said the Soviet Union would "take measures to protect its legitimate interests."

Asked about Mr. Reagan's description of the Soviet Union in a recent broadcast as an empire of evil, Mr. Gromyko said such remarks "do not lend authority to U.S. foreign policy."

"You don't conduct affairs with other countries like this," he said.

## NATO says Soviet reaction disappointing

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO officials described Saturday's Soviet rejection of President Reagan's proposal for an interim nuclear arms limitation agreement as disappointing but not necessarily the last word.

They said it was still too early to gauge whether the Soviet reaction was aimed at Western public opinion or reflected the full thinking of the Kremlin.

The officials said privately that the acid test for Soviet response to the U.S. plan would come when the missile talks in Geneva re-opened after the Easter recess.

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## American convicted of spying for Libya

BERNE (R) — Alexandre Lincoln, American resident in Berne, has been convicted of spying for Libya, her lawyer said.

Hans Wild told Reuters Friday she was sentenced at a closed trial on Monday of last week.

Miss Lincoln, 30, who formerly worked in the bar of a top Bern Hotel, was found guilty of gathering information from Swiss Members of Parliament and government officials and passing it to Libya's charge d'affaires in Berne.

Mr. Wild said Miss Lincoln's sentence was correspondingly light. He declined to give details before he had officially been informed that it had come into effect, which was not likely to be until next week.

"This whole affair has been blown up beyond belief by the Swiss media," he said.

The Swiss justice ministry has cleared parliamentarians and officials associated with Miss Lincoln of illegal activity. The foreign ministry says the Libyan diplomat involved, Mohammad Abdel Malek, will soon leave the country permanently.

He implied that Moscow would refrain from countering the U.S. deployment by stationing its own missiles close to the United States but said the Soviet Union would "take measures to protect its legitimate interests."

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## American convicted of spying for Libya

## Quake-hit Colombian city looks for victims

BOGOTA (R) — Children, tourists and troops joined rescue teams looking for more victims in the earthquake-devastated Andean city of Popayan where officials fear 500 people may have died.

Many Roman Catholic worshippers attending morning mass at the start of Easter week celebrations were killed when the roof of the city's cathedral collapsed on them.

More than half of Popayan, in southwest Colombia, was flattened by an earthquake in the 16th Century but later rebuilt.

Hundreds of people spent their second night sleeping in the open air. Local radio reports said several hospitals were abandoned when they showed signs of crumpling.

Venezuela and Ecuador are airlining emergency aid to the quake victims. Officials said tons of food, medicine and blankets would be flown to Popayan Saturday.

## U.S. responds quickly

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has airlifted \$700,000 worth of emergency supplies to victims of Thursday's earthquake in Popayan, Colombia. U.S. foreign aid director Peter McPherson said.

In Toronto, meanwhile, the Canadian Red Cross said it was donating \$10,000 in cash to aid the quake victims.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid also pledged aid.

## Shuttle to lift off Monday

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Challenger is set to lift off on its much-delayed maiden voyage on Monday, carrying a delicate cargo on a five-day mission that should also include the first shuttle spacewalk.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said a number of regional Akali Dal Party leaders and prominent workers were arrested.

The planned protest is part of a fresh campaign led by Akali Dal militants seeking to win religious and political concessions from the Indian government.

It looks like everything is going just fine, preparations are going ahead as planned," a NASA spokeswoman said.

The discovery of cracks in Challenger's main engines, and a launchpad storm which covered the vessel and its cargo with dust-like debris, added more than two months of repair and cleanup work to an already tight schedule.

Apart from successful lift-off and landing, the major goals of the four-man crew are to eject a big telecommunications satellite from the orbiting Challenger's cargo hold, and to test two multimillion-dollar spacesuits.

Challenger will also carry experimental packages — some controlled by the astronauts and others self-contained — that will test the effect of a gravity-free environment on development of plants, snow and material processing.

Unlike Columbia, which proved in its five missions that the reusable spacecraft was durable and flexible, Challenger has no ejection seats. The overall weight has been reduced by about a ton to increase cargo-carrying capability.

While Columbia successfully deployed two commercial communications satellites last year, NASA officials have said the deployment and activation of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) will be a more complex and manual operation.

The TDRS is the first of three identical satellites which will form a system to enable almost continuous contact between mission controllers and spacecraft.

Under its current system using ground tracking stations around the world, the spacecraft and the ground are out of touch for specific periods, limiting transmission of experimental and other data.

NASA hopes to have two of the satellites in place and operational for the ninth shuttle mission, which will carry the European-developed Spacelab project.

## Congresswoman misinterpreted

ATHENS (R) — A member of the U.S. House of Representatives who was quoted by a Turkish news agency as calling Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou "a very painful problem" said Friday she had been misinterpreted.

Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat, was quoted as telling the semi-official Anatolian news agency: "I come from the West where we buy lots of horses. I mean he is a real burr under the saddle, a very painful problem."

In a statement released by the U.S. embassy in Athens Friday night, she said: "It is obvious my statements to the press were either misinterpreted or mistranslated in the printed press articles."

Officials of the Greek government, who were due to see Mrs. Schroeder here Saturday, declined to comment on the issue.

## Judge allows actress Mercedes, 2 houses

LOS ANGELES (R) — A judge has ruled that actress Erin Fleming could keep two houses, a Mercedes car and other items alleged to belong to the estate of her late companion, comedian Groucho Marx. Superior Court Judge Jacqueline Weiss said there was evidence that Miss Fleming, 42, was a positive influence on Marx in his late years and to hand over the disputed property to the executors of Marx's estate, the Bank of America, would constitute double recovery.

He said at his swearing-in ceremony that the next few years would be dogged by economic problems. They include the probability this year of the first trade deficit since 1967, a 1983/84 current account deficit which might exceed \$10 billion, falling reserves and bigger loan repayments.

The technocrat not appointed was the most senior, Wijoyo Nitisastro, coordinating minister for the economy, finance and industry.

But informed sources said Prof. Wijoyo, the chief architect of Indonesia's modern development, was dropped for personal reasons rather than dissatisfaction with his handling of the economy.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Britain marks April 1 in Style

LONDON (R) — Callers jammed the switchboard at Nottingham's Trent Bridge cricket ground after England test star Derek Randall asked if anyone wanted a baby kangaroo. Randall told local radio listeners that the municipal, a gift from a cricket club in Perth, Australia, was wrecking his home. The appeal turned out to be one of the April fool's day pranks that caught thousands of Britons on the hop Friday. Golf club steward Ken Lawrence and his wife Betty of Tawton, Somerset, opened their local newspaper to find their jobs advertised. And a couple from Rotherham, Yorkshire, got an even bigger surprise when they opened theirs to find a spoof photo of their 16-year-old daughter's wedding. But the biggest laugh has in Oxfordshire. A whole village rose at dawn to see an air force aerobatic display. It turned out to be a hoax.

## Burglar out of luck

LONDON (R) — Bungling burglar John Markham, 24, got home from rifling a shop shop to find his haul consisted almost entirely of left-footed shoes. And police who questioned him about another break-in spotted that one of the shoes he was wearing still had the price tag on. A court was told. Markham was so incompetent he cut his hand smashing a car window to steal some clothes and left a trail of blood for police to follow to his home. He was jailed for 17 months after admitting two burglaries, one attempted burglary and two thefts.

## Mini creates 'record'

SOUTHAMPTON, England (R) — A policeman saw sparks flying from underneath a mini-car, stopped it and found 10 passengers crammed inside. Loud music and rowdy singing were coming from the pint-sized vehicle which was moving erratically, the policeman said in court. And it looked as if the steering, gears and brakes were being jointly handled by four people sitting in the front, one of them weighing 114 kilograms. He added. Martin Asher, 23, from Southampton, was fined £130 (about \$200) for carrying too many passengers and not being in full control of the car.

## Frogs delay work

LONDON (R) — Frogs have delayed work on a £4 million (\$6 million) expansion of a West German car parts factory near Reading, west of London. Naturalists say they will move the colony of frogs from marshland adjoining the site to a specially-built pool.

## Judge allows actress Mercedes, 2 houses

LOS ANGELES (R) — A judge has ruled that actress Erin Fleming could keep two houses, a Mercedes car and other items alleged to belong to the estate of her late companion, comedian Groucho Marx. Superior Court Judge Jacqueline Weiss said there was evidence that Miss Fleming, 42, was a positive influence on Marx in his late years and to hand over the disputed property to the executors of Marx's estate, the Bank of America, would constitute double recovery.

## Etna eruption eases off

CATANIA, Sicily (R) — A free-day eruption on Mount Etna eased Friday but police warned thousands of sightseers there might be a dangerous build-up of gas inside the volcano. Experts said vapours and small cinders were shooting out of the central cones but the flow of lava down the lower mountain slopes had slowed down or halted. "We have to be prepared for all eventualities," said Dr. Stefano Scimone, the Catania prefecture. "You never know what Etna is going to do next. But it does seem to be calling a truce in the hostilities just now."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOBEN

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## What do you bid now?

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦ AJ72 ♦ 73 ♦ AKQ1065 ♦ 8

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ 7

What action do you take?

Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦ AJ1076 ♦ 77 ♦ J105 ♦ 985

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ 3 ♦ 3 ♦

\*preemptive

What action do you take?

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦ AJ1076 ♦ 77 ♦ AJ984 ♦ J1062

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

By Peter Griffiths

Reuter

&lt;p